

18.1**Complete Subjects and Predicates****• Practice 2**

Exercise 1 **Recognizing Complete Subjects and Predicates.** Underline each complete subject and circle each complete predicate.

EXAMPLE: The tall stranger tipped his hat politely.

1. My grandmother knitted a sweater.
2. The ruler was only eight inches long.
3. The parachuters jumped from the plane.
4. Tomorrow I will clean out the cupboard.
5. Snails and aphids ruined my garden.
6. Lilted melodies filled the air around us.
7. I ate chocolate cookies, roast beef, and iced pineapple at the fair.
8. Yesterday her rash had almost disappeared.
9. The class dissected and studied the specimens.
10. A new brand of cereal came out on the market recently.
11. The couple at the head table came all the way from Rochester.
12. The jury has been deliberating for over fourteen hours.
13. Peanut butter and grape jelly is my favorite sandwich filling.
14. Computers and the Internet have revolutionized modern communications.
15. Fifteen miles seems much too far to walk in one day.
16. *Of Mice and Men* is the title of a book by John Steinbeck.
17. Physics is the study of light, heat, sound, mechanics, and electricity.
18. Either my sister or my brother is going to help you.
19. The planning committee cannot decide on a theme for the dance.
20. Neither the doctor nor the nurse is willing to take responsibility for the error.

Exercise 2 **Writing Sentences.** Write a sentence that includes each subject or verb given below. Then in each sentence, underline the complete subject once and the complete predicate twice.

EXAMPLE: skills: Good communication skills can help a person succeed.

1. uncle: _____
2. Marsha and Frankie: _____
3. chimpanzees and gorillas: _____
4. baseball: _____
5. carrots, onions, and celery: _____
6. provide: _____
7. study: _____
8. performed: _____
9. practiced: _____
10. hoped: _____

18.1**Simple Subjects and Predicates • Practice 2**

Exercise 1 **Identifying Subjects and Verbs.** In each sentence, draw a vertical line between the complete subject and the complete predicate. Then underline each subject once and each verb twice.

EXAMPLE: The geraniums | bloomed by the door.

1. Our good friends breed turkeys on their ranch.
2. The heat left us tired and uncomfortable.
3. The majority of the students voted in favor of a class trip.
4. I contemplated the words of Thoreau.
5. Many people with red hair have freckles.
6. The curtain did not rise at the scheduled time.
7. The helicopter's blades whipped the air around us.
8. I will arrange a dental appointment tomorrow.
9. My new car should arrive this week.
10. The clerks in the shoe department worked overtime today.

Exercise 2 **Locating Compound Subjects and Verbs.** In each of the following sentences, underline any compound subject once and any compound verb twice.

EXAMPLE: The birds ate the crumbs and then flew away.

1. Either Clint or Helen will win the chess tournament.
2. In that race, the competitors first run and then swim.
3. The cream and sugar sat on the kitchen table within reach.
4. I added water, mixed the batter, and poured it into the pan.
5. The flora and fauna of the Amazon forest have not yet been fully cataloged and studied by scientists.
6. She received the nomination, campaigned hard, and won.
7. Carpenters, plumbers, and electricians worked here today.
8. I arrived early, waited hours, and finally got a ticket.
9. After school we held a meeting and elected Mike captain.
10. This afternoon Barbara and I baked cookies and then ate every single one of them.

Writing Application **Using Subjects and Verbs to Write Sentences.** Combine the five simple and compound subjects and the five simple and compound verbs in the following items to make five logical sentences.

airplane
committee
wind rain
onions garlic
stamps coins

battered
discussed voted
banked descended
were displayed were sold
were chopped were added

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

18.2**Subjects in Different Kinds of Sentences****• Practice 1**

Hard-to-Find Subjects In most sentences the subject comes before the verb. This is called normal word order. In some sentences, however, the verb comes first, and the word order is inverted. If there is a problem finding the subject, change the sentence back to normal word order, placing the subject first.

HARD-TO-FIND SUBJECTS	
Problem Sentences	In Normal Word Order
On the hill is a <i>barn</i> .	A <i>barn</i> is on the hill.
There is <i>someone</i> in the house.	<i>Someone</i> is in the house.
Here is your <i>notebook</i> .	Your <i>notebook</i> is here.
Where have <i>you</i> been?	<i>You</i> have been where?
Hang up the phone.	(<i>You</i>) hang up the phone.

Exercise 1 **Finding Hard-to-Find Subjects.** Draw a single line under the subject and a double line under the verb.

EXAMPLE: Where did Ted put his tools?

1. There are three strange men in your office.
2. Have the grandparents arrived yet?
3. Near the bank of the river was an old canoe.
4. Where can my notebook be?
5. Here are the books from the library.
6. In the darkness lurked an incredible monster.
7. There were no right answers on the paper.
8. Will the inspector ask additional questions?
9. Through this room is an impressive library.
10. There goes the first of the marathon runners.

Exercise 2 **Changing Sentences to Normal Word Order.** Each sentence below is in inverted word order. Rewrite the sentence, changing it to a normal word order. Place a single line under the subject and a double line under the verb.

EXAMPLE: Under the mat is the key.

The key is under the mat.

1. Have they opened their presents? _____
2. At the end of the road is a farmhouse. _____
3. There is a bag of flour on the shelf. _____
4. Will the train leave without us? _____
5. Here is the medical dictionary. _____
6. Down the hill skied the racer. _____
7. What have you seen? _____
8. Here is my sister. _____
9. Onto the train he walked. _____
10. Out of the country she flew. _____

18.3 Direct Objects • Practice 1

Direct Objects A complement is a word or group of words that completes the meaning of the predicate of a sentence. A direct object is a noun, pronoun, or group of words acting as a noun that receives the action of a transitive verb.

DIRECT OBJECTS	
DO	Sally <u>received</u> a <u>message</u> .
DO	You <u>ask</u> <u>him</u> .
DO	Which <u>room</u> <u>did you reserve</u> ?
DO	I <u>bought</u> a <u>book</u> and some <u>envelopes</u> .

Exercise 1 Identifying Direct Objects. Draw a box around each direct object in the sentences below.

EXAMPLE: I have my own lunch.

1. My mother asked her for the cookie recipe.
2. We will need a dictionary and some paper.
3. Which television did you finally buy?
4. My uncle opened a small business in Buffalo.
5. What book do you recommend?
6. Give your notes to your homeroom teacher.
7. I told Father about your interesting offer.
8. Did Pam buy a new glass case for her glasses?
9. For the stew we need carrots, potatoes, and peas.
10. I invited him and her to the inauguration.

Exercise 2 Supplying Direct Objects. Add the necessary direct objects to the sentences below.

EXAMPLE: She gave them willingly.

1. Which _____ did you purchase?
2. For school, I will need a _____, _____, and _____.
3. Tell _____ about your experience.
4. My aunt called _____ late in the evening.
5. I want a new _____.
6. We invited _____ and _____.
7. What _____ do you like best?
8. I usually take _____ with my coffee.
9. I asked _____ about the football schedule.
10. She said you need a _____.

18.3**Indirect Objects • Practice 1**

Indirect Objects An indirect object is a noun or pronoun that appears with a direct object and names the person or thing that something is given to or done for. Note that indirect objects are found only in sentences that also have direct objects.

INDIRECT OBJECTS					
	IO		DO		
I	<u>gave</u>	<u>them</u>	the	<u>package</u>	.
		IO		IO	DO
<u>Mother</u>	<u>told</u>	<u>Donna</u>	and	<u>Sue</u>	the <u>story</u> .

Indirect objects often appear with these transitive verbs: *ask, bring, buy, give, lend, make, promise, show, teach, tell, or write.*

Exercise 1 **Finding Indirect Objects.** Draw a box around each indirect object in the sentences below. Underline the direct object.

EXAMPLE: She made the baby a new sweater.

1. I promised Marie and Betty tickets to the concert.
2. Show them your injury.
3. Why did you lend her your new sweater?
4. Teach the chorus the song.
5. After dinner, I gave the girls their presents.
6. Why don't you tell them the news?
7. I bought Bob and David identical gifts.
8. Mother made the boys tuna fish sandwiches.
9. I will write my old college friend a letter.
10. Bring me the plans for the new building.

Exercise 2 **Supplying Indirect Objects.** Add the necessary indirect objects to the sentences below.

EXAMPLE: I bought Francie a new telephone.

1. Please lend _____ your camera.
2. Did you promise _____ another chance?
3. Later, Mrs. Wiggins told _____ the reason for her decision.
4. I will show _____ my coin collection.
5. Now give _____ your ideas about the speech.
6. I think that he will lend _____ the money.
7. I can teach _____ the procedure.
8. Tell _____ and _____ the story.
9. Nancy will buy _____ another watch.
10. We wrote _____ a strong letter.

18.3

Objective Complements • Practice 1

Objective Complements An objective complement is an adjective, noun, or group of words acting as a noun that follows a direct object and describes or renames it.

OBJECTIVE COMPLEMENTS		
	DO	OC
We <u>consider</u>	Judy	eligible.
	DO	OC
They <u>elected</u>	Jason	president.

Objective complements are usually found after such verbs as *appoint*, *call*, *consider*, *elect*, *label*, *make*, *name*, and *think*.

Exercise 1 Recognizing Objective Complements. Underline each objective complement in the sentences below. Then write whether it is a noun or an adjective.

EXAMPLE: The team chose Jeff leader. leader noun

- The principal appointed Steve our representative. _____
- We painted the poster green. _____
- Carefully label the box fragile. _____
- Do you also consider the painting unusual? _____
- My father often calls my brother stubborn. _____
- Surprisingly, I found the second volume dull. _____
- The judge ruled the decision void. _____
- Do you think them unreasonable? _____
- We will make Charles the treasurer. _____
- The Student Council after much consideration named David president. _____

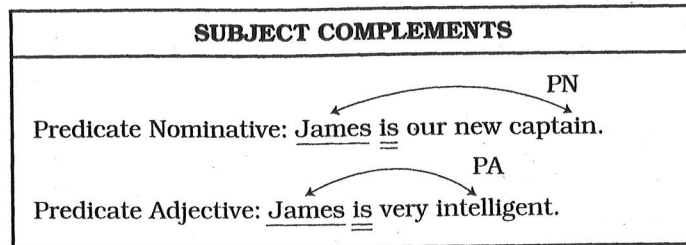
Exercise 2 Writing Sentences with Objective Complements. Add an objective complement to each sentence below. Use the part of speech given in parentheses.

EXAMPLE: We consider them childish. (adjective)

- The referee declared the fight _____. (adjective)
- I want to paint my room _____. (adjective)
- The principal's decision left us _____. (adjective)
- Our social club elected Mickey _____. (noun)
- To tell the truth, I found him _____. (adjective)
- The committee appointed her _____. (noun)
- For a present I would give them a _____. (noun)
- Label all the packages _____. (adjective)
- If it were up to me, I'd call the baby _____. (noun)
- Yes, we made Tommy _____. (noun)

18.3**Subject Complements • Practice 1**

Subject Complements A subject complement is a noun, pronoun, or adjective that follows a linking verb and tells something about the subject. There are two kinds of subject complements. A predicate nominative is a noun or pronoun that renames or identifies the subject. A predicate adjective is an adjective that describes the subject.



Exercise 1 **Recognizing Predicate Nominatives and Predicate Adjectives.** Underline the predicate nominatives and predicate adjectives. Next to each sentence, write either PN (predicate nominative) or PA (predicate adjective).

EXAMPLE: My baby sister is beautiful. PA

1. Julie is our representative on the Student Council. _____
2. Suddenly, the sky seems threatening. _____
3. Sam became our captain in his senior year. _____
4. Of all cities, Los Angeles is the most polyglot. _____
5. Jean remained our secretary for two terms. _____
6. She is highly susceptible to colds. _____
7. My favorite sport is basketball. _____
8. The book you want is an almanac. _____
9. The senator often appears tired. _____
10. Since the accident, Mother sometimes looks sad. _____

Exercise 2 **Writing Sentences with Predicate Nominatives or Predicate Adjectives.** Fill in the blanks in each sentence with the kind of subject complement listed.

EXAMPLE: Chris was elected secretary. (predicate nominative)

1. Our new car is very _____. (predicate adjective)
2. Next year, Phil will be our _____. (predicate nominative)
3. My favorite day is _____. (predicate nominative)
4. Father sounded quite _____. (predicate adjective)
5. Cary Grant is a famous _____. (predicate nominative)
6. The library was totally _____. (predicate adjective)
7. The capital of our state is _____. (predicate nominative)
8. My old room was more _____. (predicate adjective)
9. The most pleasant season is _____. (predicate nominative)
10. Your new boots are _____. (predicate adjective)